

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII.* WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 24, 1893. No. 12.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

Circular.—Amendment to Quarantine Regulations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1893.

Paragraph 18, Article XI, of the United States Quarantine Laws and Regulations, February 24, 1893, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Steam vessels from a suspected or infected port where yellow fever prevails may be allowed to enter at the port of Baltimore and ports north of Baltimore, Md., after five days from date of departure from such ports without disinfection or detention, unless in bad sanitary condition or with bad sanitary history. In either case they will be detained in quarantine five days after disinfection. This regulation to apply to the North Atlantic coast only.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

Circular.—Addition to article 3 of the Quarantine Regulations of February 24, 1893.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1893.

Inspection of passengers taken on board vessels touching at intermediate foreign ports, and subject to inspection under the provisions of article 1, shall be made by the consular officer of the United States at said port in the manner prescribed for inspection at the port of departure. In case there shall be no consular officer at such port, then the inspection shall be made by the local health officer. Certificate of such inspection shall be made by said inspecting officer, and shall be attached to and become a part of the vessel's bill of health.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

Foreign quarantine—Promulgation of United States regulations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, March 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you to-day 1,000 copies of the Quarantine Rules and Regulations, prepared in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 15, 1893, together with a copy of said act, and respectfully request that the same be transmitted to United States consuls and consular agents.

Attention is particularly invited to the closing paragraph of section 3 of the quarantine act, which provides that none of the penalties shall attach to any vessel until a copy of said act and of the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof has been posted up in the office of the consul or the consular officer of the United States for ten days in the port from which said vessel sailed.

I have respectfully to request that a letter of instruction be transmitted to the consuls, directing them to immediately post the law and the regulations, and at the expiration of ten days to formally notify the Department that this has been done.

Respectfully, yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Acting Secretary.

To the Hon. the SECRETARY OF STATE.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 8, 1893.

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated on the 7th instant, from the Treasury Department, relative to the act of February 15, 1893, entitled "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties on the Marine-Hospital Service."

I send also a copy of the Quarantine Laws and Regulations prepared in accordance with this act.

In accordance with the letter mentioned above, you will please immediately post the law and the regulations, and at the expiration of ten days thereafter notify the Department that this has been done.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary.

Conference of quarantine officers.

A conference of quarantine officers and health officers in charge of the local quarantines along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, called by the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, met in Washington on March 16. The following-named gentlemen were present:

Dr. Samuel H. Durgin, health commissioner, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Chas. H. Fisher, secretary State board of health, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Frank W. Wright, health officer, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. William T. Jenkins, quarantine officer, New York, N. Y.; Dr. A. Clark Hunt, representing Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, secretary State board of health, New Jersey; Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary State board of health, Pennsylvania; Maj. Moses Veale, health officer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Jas. P. McShane, commissioner of health, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Willard Springer, port physician, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. William A. Thom, quarantine officer, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. H. B. Horlbeck, health officer, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. J. Y. Porter, State board of health, Key West, Fla.; Dr. W. H. Brunner, health officer, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. R. W. Hargis, health officer, Pensacola, Fla.; Dr. S. R. Oliphant, president board of health, New Orleans, La.; Dr. R. M. Swearingen, State health officer, Austin, Tex.; and Dr. W. C. Curtis, quarantine officer port of Wilmington, N. C. Surg. H. W. Austin and Surg. H. R. Carter, Marine-Hospital Service, were also present by request of the Surgeon-General.

The conference was called to consider rules and regulations for maritime quarantines on the Atlantic and Gulf ports with a view to uniformity and coöperation.

After two days' discussion, the object for which it was called having been satisfactorily attained, the conference adjourned March 17, 1893.

Detail of medical officers to serve at foreign ports.

The following is a list of medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service detailed by the President, in accordance with act approved February 15, 1893, to serve at foreign ports for the purpose of furnishing information and giving the bills of health to vessels bound for the United States: Surg. Fairfax Irwin, Marseilles, France; Passed Assistant Surg. J. H. White, Hamburg, Germany; Passed Assistant Surg. W. J. Pettus, Southampton, England; Passed Assistant Surg. R. M. Woodward, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Assistant Surg. G. B. Young, Naples, Italy; Assistant Surg. B. W. Brown, Genoa, Italy; Assistant Surg. E. R. Houghton, Havre, France; Assistant Surg. M. J. Rosenau, Antwerp, Belgium.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Disinfection of immigrants' baggage at the San Francisco Quarantine Station.

Passed Assistant Surg. Carmichael reports as follows under date of March 6, 1893:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there has been disinfected at this station the following-named property of immigrants:

Personal effects and baggage of 60 Chinese and Japanese immigrants, arrived by Pacific Mail steamer *City of Peking*, and numbering 182 pieces, by steam and dry heat, at National Quarantine Station, February 6, 1893.

Personal effects and baggage of 171 Chinese and Japanese immigrants, arrived by Occidental and Oriental steamer *Belgie*, and held for observation at quarantine, numbering 361 pieces, by steam and dry heat, at National Quarantine Station, February 22, 1893.

Personal effects and baggage of 37 Chinese, Japanese, and European immigrants, arrived by Pacific Mail steamer *Peru*, and numbering 135 pieces, by sulphur dioxide, on board the vessel, February 24, 1893.

Personal effects and baggage of 56 Chinese and Japanese immigrants, arrived by Occidental and Oriental steamer *Oceanic*, and numbering 137 pieces, by sulphur dioxide, on board the vessel, March 6, 1893.

Respectfully, yours,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Smallpox in Pennsylvania.

Under date of March 16, 1893, Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary of State board of health, reports as follows:

The total number of cases of smallpox at Reading, Berks County, to date, are 32. There have been no deaths yet. At Hamburg, same county, 2 additional cases are reported. Also 1 at Intercourse, 2 at Bird-in-Hand, and 2 at Irishtown, all in Lancaster County, contiguous to Berks County.

Virginia State board of health.

The governor of Virginia has appointed the following members of the State board of health:

Dr. Raleigh White Martin, of Chatham, Pittsylvania County; Dr. Paul B. Barringer, of the University of Virginia; Dr. James Parrish, of Portsmouth, Va.; Dr. Robert J. Preston, of Marion, Smyth County; Dr. Hugh M. Taylor, Dr. Landon B. Edwards, and Dr. Paulus A. Irving, of Richmond.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland*.—Month of February, 1893. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 61, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 2; and croup, 1.

San Francisco.—Month of February, 1893. Estimated population, 330,000. Total deaths, 478, including phthisis pulmonalis, 94; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 15; and croup, 5.

COLORADO—Denver.—Month of January, 1893. Estimated population, 125,000. Total deaths, 145, including phthisis pulmonalis, 21; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 4; and measles, 1.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health from 167 towns, having an aggregate population of 785,820, including phthisis pulmonalis, 124; smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 21; diphtheria and croup, 73; measles, 11; and whooping cough, 8.

IOWA—Davenport.—Month of February, 1893. Estimated population, 34,500. Total deaths, 13, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis and 1 from enteric fever.

Dubuque.—Month of February, 1893. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 32, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; and membranous croup, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—Fall River.—Month of February, 1893. Total deaths, 131, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; and croup, 1.

Northampton.—Month of February, 1893. Population, 16,400. Total deaths, 28, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended March 11, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 59 observers indicate that diphtheria, intermittent fever, inflammation of kidney, and pleuritis increased and that inflammation of bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported present during the week at 54 places, diphtheria at 37, measles at 34, and enteric fever at 18 places.

MISSOURI—Kansas City.—Month of February, 1893. Population, 132,716. Total deaths, 133, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; croup, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

TENNESSEE—Memphis.—Month of February, 1893. Estimated population, 61,500. Total deaths, 108, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 7.

Nashville.—Month of February, 1893. Estimated population, 87,754. Total deaths, 131, including phthisis pulmonalis, 29; enteric fever, 1; croup, 4; and whooping cough, 2.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee.—Month of February, 1893. Estimated population, 250,000. Total deaths, 325; including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 37; croup, 11; and measles, 5.

MORTALITY TABLE. CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 13, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	27	5	.....	1.24	.....	.47
Portland, Me.....	29	6	.....	.80	.71	.....
Boston, Mass.....	33	6	.....	1.00	.47	.....
Block Island, R. I.....	34	4	.....	.92	2.43	.....
Woods Holl.....	35	2	.....	1.10	2.34	.....
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	31	7	.....	.70	.44	.....
New York, N. Y.....	35	4	.....	.92	1.43	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	39	4	.....	.70	.99	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	36	5	.....	.91	.95	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	40	4	.....	.98	.....	.09
Washington, D. C.....	39	5	.....	.97	.....	.25
Lynchburg, Va.....	46	2	.....	.91	.....	.67
Norfolk, Va.....	46	3	.....	1.04	.....	.56
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	49	5	.....	1.12	.....	.59
Wilmington, N. C.....	53	5	.....	.96	.....	.80
Charleston, S. C.....	56	5	.....	.91	.....	.31
Augusta, Ga.....	55	5	.....	1.22	.....	.76
Savannah, Ga.....	58	5	.....	.83	.....	.52
Jacksonville, Fla.....	61	5	.....	.77	.....	.55
Titusville, Fla.....	65	.....	0	.70	.....	.64
Jupiter, Fla.....	69	.....	2	.40	.....	.40
Key West, Fla.....	72	1	.....	.28	.....	.28
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	51	9	.....	1.51	.....	.72
Pensacola, Fla.....	59	4	.....	1.26	.....	1.21
Mobile, Ala.....	57	3	.....	1.66	.....	1.48
Montgomery, Ala.....	56	7	.....	1.40	.....	.95
Vicksburg, Miss.....	57	7	.....	1.43	.....	.76
New Orleans, La.....	61	5	.....	1.26	.....	.80
Shreveport, La.....	57	6	.....	1.05	.....	.....
Fort Smith, Ark.....	50	6	.....	.54	1.15	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	52	8	.....	1.14	.71	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	58	6	.....	.98	.65	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	61	4	.....	1.34	.....	.63
San Antonio, Tex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	63	4	.....	.42	.....	.37
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	51	11	.....	1.33	.....	.88
Nashville, Tenn.....	47	10	.....	1.21	.12	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	49	9	.....	1.51	.....	.43
Knoxville, Tenn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	44	10	.....	.91	.....	.15
Indianapolis, Ind.....	38	11	.....	.91	.20	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	41	10	.....	.79	.09	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	37	10	.....	.77	.12	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	37	11	.....	.63	.....	.90
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	28	7	.....	.63	.....	.17
Rochester, N. Y.....	28	10	.....	.63	.31	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	28	10	.....	.63	.47	.....
Erie, Pa.....	31	10	.....	.70	.....	.06
Cleveland, Ohio.....	31	11	.....	.68	.....	.08
Sandusky, Ohio.....	32	12	.....	.62	.....	.08
Toledo, Ohio.....	33	11	.....	.49	.05	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	32	9	.....	.56	.31	.....
Port Huron, Mich.....	27	11	.....	.70	.....	.04
Alpena, Mich.....	21	10	.....	.46	.....	.26
Marquette, Mich.....	20	9	.....	.34	.08	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	29	9	.....	.49	.45	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	30	8	.....	.56	.95	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	35	8	.....	.56	.05	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	21	7	.....	.32	.98	.....
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	25	5	.....	.28	.48	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	28	9	.....	.35	.33	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	30	9	.....	.49	.60	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	32	9	.....	.49	.41	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

† Missing.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 13, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Keokuk, Iowa.....	35	9	.....	.46	1.20	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	38	9	.....	.61	1.38	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	45	12	.....	.88	.....	.60
St. Louis, Mo.....	42	10	.....	.70	1.20	.....
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	43	9	.....	.77	.42	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	40	7	.....	.42	.64	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	37	9	.....	.40	.00	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	34	8	.....	.27	.05	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	29	7	.....	.21	1.26	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	31	3	.....	.21	1.25	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	25	8	.....	.14	.29	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	27	9	.....	.14	.30	.....
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorehead, Minn.....	17	6	.....	.14	.12	.....
St. Vincent, Minn.....	12	8	.....	.07	.....	.05
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	21	6	.....	.21	.....	.....
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	21	.....	1	.07	.....	.06
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	27	.....	4	.14	.21	.....
Helena, Mont.....	32	.....	1	.14	.....	.05
Rapid City, S. D.....	29	8	.....	.21	.....	.14
Spokane, Wash.....	38	.....	2	.35	.51	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	44	.....	2	.35	.21	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	39	.....	8	.19	.13	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	40	.....	7	.42	.07	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	33	.....	2	.14	.23	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	35	3	.....	.14	.79	.....
Denver, Colo.....	39	.....	0	.14	.....	.12
Montrose, Colo.....	39	.....	8	.07	.....	.05
Pueblo, Colo.....	40	.....	0	.07	.....	.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	41	6	.....	.15	.....	.15
Abilene, Tex.....	54	4	.....	.28	.38	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	55	.....	6	.14	.16	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	38	.....	5	.09	.....	.06
Tucson, Ariz.....	58	.....	11	.21	.19	.....
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	44	.....	3	1.28	.....	.21
Portland, Oregon.....	48	.....	5	1.53	.....	.86
Roseburg, Oregon.....	48	.....	5	.73	.09	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	54	.....	10	.77	1.89	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	55	.....	9	.77	.91	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	54	.....	7	.77	.92	.....
Fresno City, Cal.....	54	.....	8	.28	1.06	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	57	.....	10	.70	1.01	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	57	.....	6	.37	1.41	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	64	.....	10	.07	.45	.....

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

Cholera in Austria-Hungary.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, Austria, February 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following translation of the official report on cholera asiatica in Austria-Hungary, published by the T. R. chief sanitary board on February 16, 1893:

"Neither in Galicia nor elsewhere within the kingdoms and countries represented in the Reichsrath (*i. e.*, Empire of Austria) were there any cases of cholera reported during the course of last week.

"According to official reports the following cases of cholera occurred at Buda-Pesth: February 4, 1 case, 1 death; February 6, 1 death; February 7, 1 case; February 8, 1 case; February 9, 1 case."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,
Consul-General.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Status of cholera epidemic at Marseilles, France.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, February 10, 1893.

SIR: I cabled you this morning: "Few cases cholera since February third, now declining."

In consequence of the rumors on the street of a cholera outbreak I applied at the mairie for information, but without success. This morning the préfet assembled all the consuls, and explained to them that from February 3 there had been: On February 3, 6 deaths; on February 4, 9 deaths; on February 5, 12 deaths; on February 6, 12 deaths; on February 7, 10 deaths; on February 8, 9 deaths; on February 9, 6 deaths. For last night, and up to 10 o'clock this morning, no deaths were reported.

The préfet gave assurances that these cases were not of the true cholera type, but of a much milder form; that in view of the diminution in the number since the 5th, he thought there was "no reason for alarm;" that in view, also, of the fact that the malady seemed to be rapidly disappearing, and considering the small number of deaths in proportion to the population, 406,000, the health officer would for the present continue to issue clean bills of health.

The Italian bark *Neman* and the French steamer *Britannia* left yesterday for New York. The bark will take about one month for the passage, and the steamer, which touches at Naples, three weeks. Since February 3, the date of the first cholera case as now reported by the préfet, 13 emigrants made declarations at the consulate for the purpose of obtaining steerage tickets for New York. Of this number a part went by the *Britannia*, the others via Havre or Liverpool.

As regards preventive measures against the introduction of cholera into the United States from this port, I have decided to discontinue

the issuing of affidavits made by persons desirous of going by steerage to join their relatives, etc., in the States, and the Compagnie Cyprien Fabre here has notified me that it will take no passengers from Marseilles as long as there is any cholera. No rags have left since July. Wool, hides, and skins are disinfected, as heretofore reported.

It must be added that until yesterday the local authorities successfully concealed from everyone the present outbreak, which is of course simply a recrudescence of the cholera that was supposed to have entirely disappeared last year, and the official announcement was only made to-day because concealment was no longer possible.

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,

CHARLES B. TRAIL.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Cholera in Hamburg.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, March 4, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that one case of cholera has been announced in the official reports occurring in this city to-day.

This is the first case reported since February 3, which case was discharged cured on February 15. But attention is called to the fact that in the health returns for the week ending February 25, 1893, 17 cases of cholera are reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Case of smallpox in the quarantine barracks at Hamburg.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, February 26, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a case of smallpox has been ascertained in the quarantine barracks set aside for Russian and Austrian emigrants. The patient is a Russian baby six months old, which had been in the barracks four days. The most stringent precautionary measures were at once taken.

The barracks, which are situated on the opposite side of the river Elbe, and are isolated from any dwellings, were immediately closed by the authorities. Not a person is permitted either to enter or leave them excepting the physicians. Every inmate has been vaccinated. The patient has of course been removed to the hospital. The barracks will remain closed until the time of incubation is over.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship *Gellert* has been transformed into a quarantine receiving station for the accommodation of all Russian and Austrian emigrants arriving subsequent to the closing of the barracks. None of these people are permitted to sail until they have undergone at least six days' quarantine.

The steamships *Stubbenhuk*, for Baltimore, and *Russia*, for New York via Havre, sailed this morning, but neither of them had among their passengers a single person who had ever been in the aforementioned barracks.

In view of the prompt action taken, I am of the opinion that the disease is not likely to spread.

I took occasion last night to cable the Department as follows: "One case of smallpox in emigrants' barracks."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. R. ESTES,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Relative to cases of smallpox in Hamburg.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, March 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that of the 3 cases of smallpox reported as occurring in this city only 1 case was concerned with immigration, viz, the child reported in my communications of February 25 and 28.

The other two cases are (a) a physician from St. Petersburg and (b) a patient lying in the same hospital where case (a) was confined.

No spread of the disease is anticipated, but any further developments will be promptly communicated to the Bureau.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Infectious diseases in Hamburg.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, March 9, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following extract from the Oeffentlicher Anzeiger of this date, being an official report of the number of infectious diseases occurring in this city for the week ending March 4, 1893: Scarlet fever, 23; measles, 1; whooping cough, 21; cholera, 14; cholera, 1; typhoid fever, 23; croup, 3; diphtheria, 29; puerperal septicæmia, 1. No new cases of smallpox have arisen. Of the 14 cases of cholera, 1 case was an infant; the other 13 occurred in adults.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Sanitary commission at Constantinople—Report of the United States sanitary commissioner.

REPORT NO. 62.

Since the 12th of January last no fresh cholera attacks have occurred nor have been registered in the Turkish Empire, and we may say that public health is rather good in spite of the imperfect sanitary condition. The sanitary physicians of the different provinces do not miss

any occasion to complain against the authorities who do not care about the cleanliness of the different cities or villages. In Tripoli, in Africa, there is famine, and it is to be feared that different contagious diseases may break out. The sanitary physician in Crete wires that a steamer coming from Tripoli, in Africa, has 1,300 soldiers on board, among whom there are several sick of spotted typhus and smallpox.

I notice that this steamboat can scarcely accommodate 800 men, but the military authorities crowd 1,300 men aboard, although among them there exist several who suffer from contagious diseases.

The international sanitary commission has decided to send this steamer to Clazomene, near Smyrna, where there is a lazaretto in which they will undergo strict quarantine and disinfection of their wearing apparel.

In the capital there exist many sore throats in children and a few cases of typhoid fever. It is to be feared that the good condition of health will not continue on account of the filthiness of the streets.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 22, 1893.

British steamship Baltimore City, from Poti, Russia, sailed from Malta for Philadelphia without bill of health.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Malta, March 3, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have to inform you that the British steamship *Baltimore City* arrived in this port from Poti, Russia, on the 1st instant, and sailed for Philadelphia on the 2d instant, without applying to this consulate for the usual bill of health.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Decline of smallpox epidemic in Glasgow, Scotland.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, Scotland, March 1, 1893.

SIR: I have great pleasure in again being able to note a marked decrease in number of cases of smallpox in the city. There are now 59 cases as compared with 79 last week. The authorities are much gratified over the situation, and it is fair to presume that the disease will be speedily stamped out.

Your obedient servant,

LEVI W. BROWN,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Typhus fever increasing in Mexico—Smallpox in Mexico and along the border.

The United States sanitary inspector at Laredo, Tex., under date of March 13, 1893, reports as follows:

I have the honor to report that for the past week I have continued the inspection of all trains from Mexico.

Reports from the city of Mexico and San Luis Potosi are to the effect that typhus and smallpox continue to increase in both places. Smallpox is also reported at Saltillo, Monterey, and Garcia, while yesterday I heard that there were 7 cases of typhus at Lampasas; this last lacks confirmation, however. The smallpox patient (H. T. McCabe) taken from the train on the 2d of March is still at the pesthouse under my charge. He has had a severe case of confluent smallpox, but is now out of danger, I think.

I have to report that there are said to be a few cases of smallpox at Carizo, Tex., a small town on the Rio Grande 50 miles below Laredo, and to request instructions as to my duty in the event of such cases being confined at Carizo or other points along the border.

CUBA—*Cienfuegos*.—Two weeks ended March 4, 1893. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 38, including 1 from enteric fever.

Havana.—Under date of March 11, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 447 deaths in this city during the month of February, 1893. Seven of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 12 by enteric fever, 6 by so-called pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 21 by diphtheria and croup; and 1 by glanders.

During the week ending March 9, there were 114 deaths, 5 of which were caused by enteric fever, 1 by bilious fever, 2 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by diphtheria, and 1 by glanders. No deaths are reported during the week from yellow fever, but there have occurred 4 new cases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended March 4 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Leicester, viz, 12.7, and the highest in Norwich, viz, 28.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and eighteen deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 5; measles, 20; scarlet fever, 21; diphtheria, 37; whooping cough, 38; enteric fever, 12; and diarrhea and dysentery, 17. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.8 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 385 deaths. In greater London 2,150 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.2 a thousand of the population.

In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 3; diphtheria, 5; measles, 9; and scarlet fever, 5.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 4, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 25.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Waterford,

viz, 32.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 186 deaths were registered, including typhus fever, 1; enteric fever, 4; and whooping cough, 5.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 4 corresponded to an annual rate of 23.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 14.2, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 33.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 654, including measles, 53; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 9; whooping cough, 15; fever, 2; and diarrhea, 8.

Dundee.—Month of January, 1893. Total deaths, 361, including typhus fever, 1; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 4; measles, 55; and whooping cough, 7.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, March 2, 1893.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—During the week ended February 25, no cholera cases or deaths were reported throughout Germany. On February 18, 8 cases were reported under treatment at Nietleben, 12 in Altona, and 3 in Hamburg; 23 cases in all.

No cholera reports have been received during the past week from Belgium or Holland. With regard to the epidemic at Marseilles the Lancet states that there were 6 deaths from cholera on February 11, 8 on February 12, and a few new cases on February 13. The epidemic is regarded by the Vienna medical press as a continuation of that of the autumn of 1892, the disease having lain dormant during the winter and revived with the milder season. The health authorities at the French ports have ordered strict medical inspection of vessels arriving from Marseilles and the disinfection of clothing, etc.

No new cases of cholera are reported from Austria-Hungary.

The reported outbreak of cholera at Schachtnaja in the province of the Don Cossacks, Russia, is officially confirmed.

PERSIA.—The epidemic is stated to be on the decline.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
London	Feb. 25.	5,849,104	2,050			4		9	122	65	28	
London	Mar. 4.	5,849,104	2,150			8		12	26	42	39	
Paris	Mar. 4.	2,424,705	1,022			12		13	1	33	5	2
Vienna	Feb. 11.	1,435,931	587					1	2		20	1
Calcutta	Feb. 4.	681,560	410	10								
Calcutta	Feb. 11.	681,560	319	12						1		
Glasgow	Feb. 25.	677,883	262			12		1	4	5		
Glasgow	Mar. 4.	677,883	348		1			1	1	7		
Hamburg	Feb. 18.	620,000	196					1	3	4		
Hamburg	Feb. 25.	620,000	226					4	2	3		
Liverpool	Feb. 25.	517,980	219			2		1	1	1		
Liverpool	Mar. 4.	517,980	239			1		2	2	3		
Warsaw	Feb. 18.	490,417	241			6	4	1	2	1		
Warsaw	Feb. 25.	490,417	270			9		3	5	5		
Brussels	Feb. 25.	482,158	159			2		5	5	5		
Rome	Feb. 4.	440,596	249					2	2	3		
Lyons	Feb. 25.	438,000	189					2	2	3		
Amsterdam	Mar. 4.	435,911	161					1	1	1		
Munich	Feb. 18.	380,000	147						1	7		
Munich	Feb. 25.	380,000	167					1	2	7		
Cairo	Feb. 23.	374,838	342					13	1	1		1
Odessa	Feb. 25.	315,900	145			7		1	1	4		
Odessa	Mar. 4.	315,900	149			2		1	4	1	3	1
Dresden	Feb. 18.	305,140	134							11		
Dresden	Feb. 25.	305,140	109							6		
Cologne	Mar. 4.	297,935	128						2	12	3	2
Edinburgh	Feb. 25.	267,672	94					2	3	1		
Edinburgh	Mar. 4.	267,672	73						1	1		
Palermo	Feb. 25.	250,000	112					1		1		
Antwerp	Feb. 25.	248,296	113			21		2				
Antwerp	Mar. 4.	248,296	115			20		2		6		
Copenhagen	Feb. 25.	234,000	127					1	1	4		
Alexandria	Feb. 23.	231,396	128			1			1	1		2
Rotterdam	Mar. 4.	222,230	111						1			
Hanover	Feb. 25.	191,400	148							10		
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Feb. 25.	185,000	65					1		5		
Prague	Feb. 25.	182,530	132			2		1	2	4		
Venice	Feb. 25.	162,326	85			3		1		1		
Trieste	Feb. 25.	158,054	95			1		2		9		
Christiania	Feb. 25.	156,500	54						1			
Ghent	Feb. 25.	153,290	56					1				1
Ghent	Mar. 4.	153,290	48					1				4
Nuremberg	Feb. 18.	151,893	73							6		
Funchal	Feb. 25.	140,000	10									
Funchal	Mar. 4.	140,000	21									
Stuttgart	Mar. 4.	139,659	55							6		
Bremen	Feb. 25.	126,800	49						1	1		
Stettin	Feb. 25.	120,000	55									
Stettin	Mar. 4.	120,000	55					1	1	4		
Catania	Feb. 26.	111,000	70					3	1			
Catania	Mar. 5.	111,000	65					2		1		
Aix-la-Chapelle	Feb. 25.	107,335	47									
Zurich	Feb. 25.	91,323	32						5	13	4	
Mannheim	Feb. 25.	80,000	36							4		
Mannheim	Mar. 4.	80,000	35							2		
Mayence	Feb. 25.	72,281	37							5		
Mayence	Mar. 4.	72,281	14							3		
Edinburgh	Feb. 25.	70,972	22						2	2		
Edinburgh	Mar. 9.	70,972	23									
Jerez de la Frontera	Feb. 18.	61,708	48									
Georgetown, Demerara	Dec. 24.	53,176	49									
Georgetown, Demerara	Feb. 14.	53,176	59									
Gibraltar	Feb. 26.	25,755	6									
Schiedam	Mar. 4.	25,533	11									
Vera Cruz	Mar. 10.	25,000	30									
Girgenti	Feb. 25.	23,847	13									
Kingston, Canada	Mar. 17.	19,204	6									
Hamilton, Bermuda	Mar. 11.	15,413	3									
Hamilton, Bermuda	Mar. 4.	15,413	1									
St. Georges, Bermuda	Mar. 13.	15,013	3									
Flushing	Mar. 1.	14,000	6									

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Matamoras.....	Mar. 10....	12,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonneberg.....	Feb. 23....	12,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonneberg.....	Mar. 5....	12,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph.....	Mar. 11....	10,539	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queenstown.....	Mar. 4....	10,340	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queenstown.....	Mar. 11....	10,340	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	Mar. 4....	10,280	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	Mar. 11....	10,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	Mar. 11....	6,600	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherstburg.....	Mar. 11....	2,260	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.